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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T S

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER

for the year

1963

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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1963-1964

Chairman of the Committee	Councillor W. R. Butler, F.C.I.I.
Vice-Chairman " "	" M. R. Blackburn
Members of " "	" Mrs. M. E. Granville
	" H. G. Maule, M.A., Ph.D.
	" B. J. Moughton
	" G. K. Mussell
	" T. H. A. Picking

Ex Officio Members

Chairman of the Council	Councillor O. Nicholson-Florence F.S.A.A., J.P.
Vice-Chairman " "	" C. P. B. South

Representatives of the Council on

(1) SOUTHERN DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor M. R. Blackburn
" J. H. Hardy, J.P.
" H. G. Maule, M.A., Ph.D.
" Mrs. J. Stephens

(2) DORKING AND DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. J. Stephens



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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

- o Cyrus Ive, M.B.,B.S.,(Lond.),M.R.C.S.,(Eng.),L.R.C.P.,(Lond.),D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

- + D. Allan F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

- |   |                  |                               |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------|
| + | A. E. Greensmith | M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.          |
| / | I. Forrest       | M.A.P.H.I. (resigned 15.4.64) |
| x | P.N. Watkin      | M.A.P.H.I. (appt. 1.5.64)     |

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Secretary/Clerk:   | Miss E. E. Nolan    |
| Clerk/Telephonist: | Mrs. G. F. Mitchell |
| Junior Clerk:      | Miss B. Brett       |

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerk

Mrs. S. Eade

Rodent Operator

G. Anscomb

- o The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, the Urban District of Leatherhead and the Rural District of Dorking and Horley.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointment of Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| + | Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.               |
| / | Holds the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland Certificate as Inspector of Meat and other Foods. |
| x | Holds the Royal Society of Health Diploma for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.                  |



Town Hall,  
The Parade,  
EPSOM,  
Surrey.

August, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Dorking Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit a report for the year 1963. The request for this is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/64 in which there is reference to Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959. The report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry as summarised in the letter.

The vital statistics for the year were satisfactory, both the general death rate and the infant mortality rate showing decreases. The incidence of most infectious diseases was small though there was an epidemic of measles and a local outbreak of Sonne dysentery in Westcott. With the exception of influenza and pneumonia, which are often terminal infections in other illnesses, infectious diseases caused no deaths. This is particularly noteworthy with regard to tuberculosis which caused no death for the third year on record, and for the second year in succession.

Matters affecting the sanitary conditions of the area receive full attention in the report of Mr. D. Allan, Chief Public Health Inspector, from whom I have received every assistance. I take this opportunity also to express appreciation for the conscientious work of all members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

I wish to thank the Council for the consideration they have shown me during the year. The active support of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee in any attempt to improve health conditions has been most encouraging to all concerned.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1963

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1.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	9,511
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	22,604
Population (estimated mid-year 1963)	...	...	...	...	22,700
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	2.4
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1963	...	...	...	...	6,835
Rateable value at 31st December, 1964	...	...	...	...	£1,053,267
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	£4,320

BIRTHS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	365	179	186
Legitimate	347	168	179
Illegitimate	18	11	7

Live birth rate per 1,000 population	16.1
Standardised birth rate " "	15.6
Illegitimate live birth rate per cent of total live births	4.9

Still Births

Total	5	3	2
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Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	13.4
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DEATHS

Total	262	135	127
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Crude death rate per 1,000 population	11.5
Standardised death rate " "	10.5

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

Total	4	3	1
Legitimate	4	3	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	11.0
" " " " " " " - legitimate	11.5
" " " " " " " - illegitimate	-

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	3
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	8.2

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	3
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	8.2

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	21.6
--	------

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	-



## POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid-year 1963 was 22,700 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents a total increase of 160 on the estimate for 1962. The excess of births over deaths represents a natural increase of 103.

### BIRTHS

Live births numbered 365 of which 179 were males and 186 females. The birth rate was 16.1 per 1,000 population, which is slightly lower than in the two previous years.

Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (0.97) has been supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardised birth rate of 15.6 is obtained, compared with a rate of 18.2 for England and Wales.

Eighteen births, or 4.9 of the total births, were registered as illegitimate, compared with 4.8 in 1962. The figure for England and Wales was 6.9%.

### DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the district numbered 262, made up of 135 males and 127 females. The crude death rate was 11.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with 13.2 in the previous year.

A comparability factor (0.91) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate reduces it from 11.5 to 10.5.

Approximately 56% of deaths took place in hospitals or nursing homes.

#### Causes of Death

The causes of death are classified in Table III under their various categories. Diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories 17-21) caused 140 deaths, equivalent to a rate of 6.17 per 1,000 population; malignant diseases (categories 10-14) 50 deaths, equivalent to 2.60 per 1,000 population and non-tuberculous diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) 22 deaths, equivalent to 0.97 per 1,000 population.

#### Deaths from Road Accidents

Three residents, all male, died as a result of injuries received in road accidents. One of the deceased was the driver of a car involved in a collision, another was a schoolboy who was struck by a car while riding a bicycle and the third was a young pedestrian who was hit by a motor car when crossing the road. One of the fatal accidents did not occur locally.



## Deaths (cont.)

### Other Accidental Deaths

These numbered five. One was caused by complications which followed a fall in an elderly person and four by accidental coal gas poisoning.

### Suicide

Three deaths were attributed to suicide. Depressant drugs were taken in two cases and the third death was caused by asphyxiation by hanging.

### Infant Mortality

There were four deaths of infants under 1 year of age, a decrease of two on the figures for 1962. The infant mortality rate was 11.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 20.9 for England and Wales. Three of the deaths occurred within 1 week of birth.

The cause of death in one case was prematurity, in the second to congenital defects of the heart, in the third to a failure to establish respiration at birth and in the fourth to acute bronchitis.

### Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The rate for England and Wales was 0.28 per 1,000 total births.

## STATISTICAL TABLES

Table I includes birth and death rates, and a comparison with the figures for 1962. Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1881, with the figures for England and Wales during the same period. Table III gives a classification of the causes of deaths which occurred during the year, and Tables IV - VII are concerned with the incidence of infectious diseases.



HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Dorking General Hospital maintains approximately 250 beds for medical, surgical and maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the district.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A laboratory service is available to medical practitioners at the local hospital. Examinations of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council located at West Hill House, Epsom. The staff of this laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by the Public Health Department.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service.

The main ambulance station for the area is at Pendleton Road, Redhill (telephone No. Reigate 4835), with a sub-station at Harrowlands, South Terrace, Dorking.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere, or in any sudden illness in the street or public place, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone, use the local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife, who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, ambulance and domestic help, are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration has been delegated to the Southern Division Health Sub-Committee and its officers, with headquarters at Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, (telephone No. Redhill 3206).

For the convenience of reference a time-table of clinics is set out on page 10.



## IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Centres.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available as a priority to all persons under forty years of age, and to expectant mothers and members of the health services of all ages. Other persons over 40 years of age should consult their own medical practitioner if treatment is desired.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children of school leaving age and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Details of the numbers treated in these various procedures will be found in Section 6 of this report.

## FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association is active in the district under the Chairmanship of Mrs. J. N. Moore. It provides a weekly clinic at the Dorking General Hospital, with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of methods of contraception to married persons, and with the investigation of cases of sub-fertility and with the solution of difficulties connected with marriage relationships.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases. Details of the nearest clinics are to be found on page 10.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

In these Acts powers are given to local authorities to seek Court Orders for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of persons in ill health or in a senile state who are in a state of neglect. It was necessary to use these compulsory powers once during the year, in the case of an elderly man resident in Brockham. The circumstances were that he had been in a state of increasing invalidism for some time and owing to the illness of the person responsible for his care, he was falling into a state of serious neglect, notwithstanding the efforts of the local nursing service.



## MORTUARY FACILITIES

The arrangement continued with the Leatherhead Urban District Council for the joint use of that Council's mortuary, and twenty-four bodies were removed during the course of the year from the Dorking Urban District. In addition five bodies were taken to the Epsom Mortuary. Nine of the total were transferred from the mortuary of the Dorking General Hospital to the local authority mortuaries for post-mortem examination.

## DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

### Cremation

With the Council's permission I continued to act as Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

In my report for 1962 I noted that in only seven of the 298 deaths of Dorking residents had arrangements been made for disposal by cremation at Randalls Park. In 1963 the number was twenty-three out of a total of 262 deaths. Knowledge of this well designed and beautifully situated crematorium is evidently spreading, though at an unexpectedly slow rate.



# LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinic	Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 9.30 a.m.
	The Mansion House, Leatherhead	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
	Epsom District Hospital	Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St. Dorking	Mon. & Wed. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Brockham House, Brockham	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	The Reading Room, Westcott	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	St. Andrew's Hall, Boxhill	2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, North Holmwood	1st & 3rd Thurs. 2 p.m.
	The Mansion House, Leatherhead	Fri. 2 p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St. Dorking	Tues. 9.30 a.m. Mon. 2 p.m.
	The Mansion House, Leatherhead	Mon. 9.30 a.m.
Chest Clinic	Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 10 a.m.
Dental Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St. Dorking	By Appointment
Eye Clinic	"	" "
Remedial Exercises Clinic	"	" "
Speech Clinic	"	" "
Family Planning Association Clinic	Dorking General Hospital	Tues. 6-7.30 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Redhill County Hospital,	Males: Mon. 5-7 p.m.
	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford	Males: Tues. & Fri. 5-7 p.m.
		Females: Mon. 3-7 p.m.
		Thurs. 9.30-11 a.m.
(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)		



WATER

The whole of the area is provided with water from the East Surrey Water Company's mains.

The district is fortunate in the adequacy of a pure and wholesome water supply.

Mickleham, Box Hill and Brockham receive supplies derived from borings into the chalk at Purley, Kenley and Leatherhead. The water supplying the remainder of the district is obtained from artesian wells situated at the Water Works in Station Road, Dorking, some of it from the Lower Greensand, and the rest from a bore into the Hythe beds which came into operation early in the year. The effect of the latter, apart from increasing the volume, has been to reduce the average free carbon dioxide content of the water from the Dorking source from between 30 and 40 parts per million down to just over 20. Even at this figure, however, some corrosion of metals can be expected.

Reports were received on 26 samples of the supplies, all of which were satisfactory.

The system of weekly sampling in rotation by the various local authorities of the districts served by the East Surrey Water Company has continued. Frequent examinations are also carried out by the Company's laboratory.

Typical results of chemical examination of treated water are as follows. Chemical results in parts per million.

	Leatherhead Pumping Station	Dorking Pumping Station
Appearance	Bright, almost clear, with a minute deposit of chalk particles	Clear and bright
Colour	Normal	Normal
Turbidity	Less than 5	Nil
Taste	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	8.6	6.9
Free Carbon Dioxide	Nil	23
Electric Conductivity	260	345
Total Solids	175	230
Chlorides as Cl.	19	18
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	57	106
Hardness: Total	102	160
Carbonate	57	106
Non-Carbonate	45	54
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.9	8.0
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.030	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Permanganate Value (3 hrs. at 37°C)	Nil	Nil
Residual Chlorine	0.13	0.11
Metals Iron	Nil	Nil
Other Metals	Nil	Nil



## Water (cont.)

Practically all the houses in the district are provided with a piped water supply delivered internally over a sink:-

Dwelling-houses supplied by a piped main supply	6,865
" " " " " piped private supply	3
" " " " " standpipe	13
" " " " " well	2

On four occasions in the course of the year the Public Health Committee considered the question of fluoridation of water supplies. The final minute approved by the Council, after much discussion, was as follows:-

"The Committee having considered the various papers put before them and because of the conflict of medical opinion, wished to place on record their disapproval of the addition of fluoride to water supplies until there is more satisfactory medical evidence."

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

As for several years past, the collection of house refuse was maintained on a weekly basis, apart from the minor adjustments occasioned by Bank and Public Holidays. The refuse was disposed of at the Council's controlled tip on the north-west fringe of the town area.

Routine treatment of the tip with an insecticidal powder was carried out as a precaution against the breeding of flies and other insect pests, and regular inspections by the Council's Rodent Operator ensured that any evidence of rat infestation could be dealt with quickly.

The weight of house refuse collected in the urban area and deposited at the tip amounted to 5,804 tons 9 cwt. The special collection of "excess house refuse", carried out in only two quarters of the year, realised 30 tons 5 cwt.

Refuse accepted from nearby parts of the Dorking and Horley Rural District amounted to 1,579 tons 17 cwt.

Local traders, who have to make their own arrangements, delivered 687 tons 19 cwt. of trade refuse to the tip.

Each of the above categories of refuse showed a greater weight than the previous year, the total increase being just over 358 tons.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At the end of December, Box Hill residents were at last able to see concrete evidence of the long awaited scheme for the surface and soil sewerage of that part of the district. Contractors' huts were erected and the first trench was being excavated.



## Drainage and Sewerage (cont.)

As part of the scheme, additional equipment at the Pixham Sewage Works - a disintegrator - had been installed earlier in the year.

Another problem dealt with during 1963 was in connection with surface water flooding in the Chapel Lane area of Westhumble. A new sewer was laid to carry surface water down to London Road.

Following the construction of a new length of sewer required in connection with a small residential development in Ridgeway Road, owners of eight existing houses formerly served by cesspools, were also able to avail themselves of this main drainage provision.

On two or three occasions the temporary arrangements made some years ago, whereby contents of cesspool emptying vehicles are discharged at a point near Upper Farm Box Hill Road, into a pipe-line discharging via a small holding tank, on to farm land on the lower slopes of Box Hill, were subject to strong criticism, and the Committee spent a great deal of time considering this matter. It was eventually decided that in view of the expected early commencement of contract works for the provision of main drainage for Box Hill the method in use should be continued until the main drainage scheme is in operation. My opinion, as expressed to the Committee, is that while offensive smells might sometimes give rise to complaint, the contents discharged are not bacteriologically dangerous, and thus create no risk to the physical health of any persons who might trespass in the field receiving the discharge and no appreciable risk as the result of the use of the field for grazing.

## CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Pressure of other work restricted to some extent routine visits by the Public Health Inspectors, but nevertheless when calls had to be made to investigate families in individual caravans, or to deal with specific complaints the opportunity was taken to check general conditions. The gradual improvement noted in the last year or two continued, and we look forward to the time when the coming into operation of the Box Hill main drainage scheme will facilitate the final stages of the provision of necessary amenities.

In the past, allegations have often been made regarding the number of residential caravans and their occupants in the Box Hill area. It may be of interest, therefore, to quote statistics taken from the special tabulations of the 1961 Census. In that particular Census area there were 437 households in caravans, representing 710 rooms, and containing 1,005 persons present; while in other non-permanent dwellings there were 23 households in 57 rooms, with 51 persons present. The average per caravan was 2.27 persons. The average per permanent dwelling in the same census area was 3.52 persons.

## SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 126 inspections were recorded for the purpose of the Act. Further details are included in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.



## SWIMMING POOLS

Forty-seven visits were made to swimming pools, of which there are four in the district. Two of them are privately owned, but open to the public. The other two, which are quite small, are situated at schools - one a County Primary School and the other a private school.

The results of the '41 samples taken by the Public Health Inspectors may be summarised as follows:--

Pool 1. privately owned and open to the public, fitted with automatic filtration, circulation and chlorination plant.

15 samples taken; all satisfactory

Pool 2. privately owned and open to the public - originally completely emptied, scrubbed down with sterilising solution and re-filled once a week, having a chlorination plant but no filtration, but provided during the 1963 season with an automatic filtration, circulation and chlorination plant.

12 samples taken;    8 satisfactory  
                             4 unsatisfactory

The unsatisfactory samples in this case were due to inadequate chlorination and could be attributed to "teething troubles" when the new plant was first put into operation. Subsequent samples were satisfactory.

Pool 3. a small pool for learners at a County Primary School. This has a circulation and filtration plant, but chlorination is by hand.

9 samples taken;    5 satisfactory  
                             4 unsatisfactory

Of the 4 unsatisfactory samples, two had excessive colony counts, while B. Coli (Type 1) were present in the other two.

These resulted from inadequate chlorination mainly because of failure to vary the amount to suit conditions - to counter days of strong sun, or times when a large number of children had been in the pool. Advice was given to the person in charge and he was shown how to use the Lovibond Comparator to ascertain the free chlorine content of the water for twice-daily checks.

Pool 4. a small pool at a private school, samples being taken by arrangement with the Headmaster. Situated near a large tree with overhanging branches, and surrounded by lawn and in parts bare earth, this pool, which has no filtration plant or automatic chlorinator, is emptied, cleaned out and refilled from time to time, and chlorine added by hand.

5 samples taken;    2 satisfactory  
                             3 unsatisfactory

Of the 3 unsatisfactory samples, one was because of excessive colony count. B. Coli (Type 1) were present in the other two.



### AIR POLLUTION

From the Chief Public Health Inspector's report it would appear that from frequent inspections of the neighbourhood of the North Holmwood Brickworks, conditions are far better than they were 2 years ago.

I would support his comments on the subject of the burning of trade refuse - a matter for which there is a ready-made solution, although the Council have so far decided that they are unable to put it into practice.

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The number of premises registered under the above Act is two, no fresh applications having been received during the year.

### SCHOOLS

The services of the Public Health Department were sought on several occasions to deal with minor rodent infestations in schools and school canteens.

### INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	11	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	88	11	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	7	7	-	-



## Inspection of Factories (cont.)

### 2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted  (6)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

### 3. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of defaults in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failing to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (making, etc., cleaning and washing)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-



## Inspection of Factories (cont.)

4. Factories on the register are classified as follows :-

	<u>Power</u>	<u>Non-Power</u>
Aerated Water	1	-
Agricultural Engineers	1	-
Bacon Curing	1	-
Bakehouses	2	1
Book Binding	1	-
Boot Repairs	3	-
Bottle Top Manufacturer	1	-
Brickmaking	1	-
Builders, Engineering and Joinery	6	2
Cable Making	1	-
Cleaning and Pressing	4	-
Coach Building	2	-
Cooker and Meter Repairs	1	-
Dispensing Opticians	-	1
Electrical Contractors	1	-
Electricity Generating Station	1	-
Engineering (General)	15	-
Fish Curing	-	1
Flour Mills	1	-
Gasholder Station	1	-
Laundries	1	-
Motor Vehicle Repairs	16	1
Portable Buildings	2	-
Printing	4	-
Radio Engineers	2	1
Sausage Manufacturers	5	-
Sheet Metal	1	-
Screen Printing	1	-
Slaughterhouses	1	-
Tailoring	3	3
Tent Making	1	-
Timber Merchants	1	-
Tyre Maintenance	1	-
Upholsterers, etc.	3	1
Wheelbarrows	1	-
Wire Works	1	-

No notifications of out-workers were received.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Full details of premises visited, defects or nuisances discovered and the action taken under the appropriate legal provisions will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, with the results obtained.



## HOUSING

Although various housing projects were in the final stages of erection no dwellings were completed by the Local Authority during the year. The Council's estates now comprise 1,280 houses, maisonettes and flats, and five shops with flats over. In addition, ten dwellings in areas acquired by compulsory purchase in the course of clearance procedure remained occupied for the time being.

Twenty-seven houses were built by private enterprise.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### MILK

The Chief Public Health Inspector continued to act as the agent of the County Medical Officer for the purposes of inspection, supervision and sampling at the pasteurising plant which is established in the district.

In addition, the Public Health Inspectors carried out sampling and inspection work under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960/63 on behalf of the County Medical Officer, the Surrey County Council being responsible, as Food and Drugs Authority for the district, for the issue of all dealer's licences and the sampling of milk for the purposes of the Regulations.

## ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continues to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 61 samples for analysis were taken in this district. These included 43 samples of milk, the remainder consisting of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs and drugs. The information was also given that within the area of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs authority, a total of 861 samples were taken for analysis, including 620 of milk. Twenty-six were found to be below standard, 9 of these being of milk.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, ICE-CREAM AND FOOD HYGIENE

The results of inspections of food premises, action taken and progress achieved are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.



PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Included in Table I are the incidence and death rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for puerperal pyrexia, which is based on 1,000 live and still births. Figures for 1962 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1963, classified according to disease, age and sex. Table VI gives similar details for tuberculosis.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 56 primary vaccinations which had been performed by them.

Primary vaccination has hitherto been recommended at about four to five months of age, because it was generally considered that at this age there was likely to be the lowest risk of serious reaction. Recent figures suggest, however, that the risk may be lowest at the age of one to two years. Except in the face of an outbreak it is wise to avoid vaccination in the first few weeks of life but it should be undertaken at some convenient time during the first two years, preferably during the second year.

SCARLET FEVER

No case of scarlet fever was notified in 1963. There were two cases notified in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA

For the sixteenth successive year no case of diphtheria was notified in the district.

Reference to Table V indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease since 1934.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or at clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals in various parts of the district, of which details are set out on page 10. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools have been organised by the Divisional School Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment, usually the reinforcing



### Immunisation against Diphtheria (cont.)

course. The aim is for every child to receive the primary treatment within its first year of life, and to be given reinforcing treatments at intervals up to the end of school life. It is not claimed that absolute immunity will be attained for every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is thirty times as great. It is important, therefore, that immunisation against diphtheria should maintain its place in the programme of vaccination and immunisation. The time most favourable for the commencement of the primary course of treatment is at 2 months of age, when it can be combined with immunisation against whooping cough and tetanus.

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 306 children received primary treatment and 395 reinforcing treatment. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>
Treated at		
Schools and Clinics	121	316
Treated by		
General Practitioners	<u>185</u>	<u>79</u>
	306	395
	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>

### WHOOPING COUGH

Three cases of whooping cough were notified during 1963 as compared with 7 in the previous year.

### Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 310 children received treatment. In 280 children the primary treatment was combined with immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus.

### MEASLES

As was anticipated from the biennial nature of measles epidemics, an increased number of notifications was received. Three hundred and seventy-six were received, this being the largest number since 1951.

### POLIOMYELITIS

For the sixth year in succession no case of poliomyelitis was notified.



### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis, including oral vaccine, is now available for any person wishing to be treated. The age limit for the priority group has been raised to forty years. Other priority groups include expectant mothers, members of health, hospital, nursing and ambulance services and travellers abroad, if proceeding other than to Europe, Canada or the United States of America. Members of the priority groups can apply for treatment at the County Council's Welfare Clinics or from their own doctor. Persons over forty years of age wishing to be vaccinated, and not a member of a priority group, should consult their own doctor.

I am indebted to Dr. T. H. Bingham, Divisional Medical Officer, Southern Division of the Surrey County Council, for the following information relating to vaccination against poliomyelitis of residents of the Urban District during the year 1963:-

	<u>Salk Vaccine</u>	<u>Oral Vaccine</u>
Persons born in the years 1943/60	4	43
" " " " " 1961	11	39
" " " " " 1962	24	129
" " " " " 1963	2	26
Others	5	24
Third treatment (all ages)	42	43
Fourth " " "	11	168

In addition two doses of oral vaccine were given where previously two injections of Salk vaccine had been given in 184 cases.

### PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Ten cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, giving an incidence rate of 27.0 per 1,000 live and still births compared with a rate of 15.8 in 1962. Nine notifications were received from the maternity unit of the Dorking General Hospital, three of which related to patients who were admitted from addresses outside the Dorking Urban District. The tenth case referred to a home confinement.

### TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported during the year.

### Immunisation against Tetanus

The County Council's immunisation arrangements include treatment against tetanus. This may be given separately or may be combined with the agents used for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and may be obtained from the family doctor or from a children's clinic. During the year 300 children were immunised against tetanus for the first time, and of these 286 were treated simultaneously against diphtheria and whooping cough. In 1962 the number treated was 272.



## DYSENTERY

Twenty-nine cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified in families resident in Westcott in the last quarter of the year. This infection often makes a considerable spread in the community before the nature of the illness is determined. When the cause has been determined, it is still a most difficult infection to control, the reason for this being that its mode of spread may be not only by faecal contamination, as in other types of enterocolitis, but also probably by droplet infection from the nose.

## TUBERCULOSIS

### Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 10 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 18 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>Additions to Register</u>		<u>Removals from Register</u>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	2	By removals to other districts	11
Transfer of persons notified in other districts now residing in this area	7	By recovery	5
Posthumous notification	<u>1</u>	By death +	2
	10		<u>18</u>

+           The cause of death was not attributed to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year the number of names remaining on the register was 87 compared with 95 in the previous year.

### Notification of Tuberculosis

Two notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners concerning residents of the district in which the active disease was recognised for the first time. In Table VI they are classified by sex and age and in Table VII the figures are compared with those of previous years.

### Deaths from Tuberculosis

For the third time during which records are available, and for the second year in succession no death was registered giving tuberculosis as the cause.

Table VII illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed in recent years. This can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the preventive and remedial measures taken against the disease.



### B. C. G. Vaccination

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics for contacts in the families of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It is also offered to children approaching school leaving age.

The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who has provided the following figures in relation to the work done in local schools in 1963.

Number offered treatment	314
" consenting	216 (equivalent to 68.8%)
" vaccinated	204 ( " " 60.5%)

Of the 216 children for whom consents were obtained, 13 failed to attend for examination and 13 (6.0%) were found to be positive to the preliminary Mantoux test, and were therefore excluded from the treatment.

### Mass Radiography

During the year units of the mobile Radiography Service visited the Dorking Urban District, and 2,130 persons were examined, including 620 industrial workers.

### Tuberculosis Care Committee

There is a voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee in Dorking which works in close association with the staff of the Chest Clinic. The Council was represented on the Care Committee during the year by Mrs. J. Stephens



TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL  
MORTALITY RATES AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1962 and 1963

	1962	1963
<u>Rates per 1,000 population</u>		
<u>BIRTH</u>		
Live Birth (crude)	16.7	16.1
<u>DEATH</u>		
All causes (crude)	13.2	11.5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-
Influenza	0.13	0.22
Smallpox	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	0.53	0.48
Measles	-	-
<u>NOTIFICATIONS (corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.09	-
Whooping Cough	0.31	0.13
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	0.71	16.56
Pneumonia	0.09	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.09	-
Dysentery	-	1.28
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.18	0.09
Non-Respiratory	0.04	-
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	15.9	11.0
Under 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	15.9	8.2
Under 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	13.2	8.2
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live &amp; Still) Births</u>		
Still Births	10.5	13.4
Perinatal Mortality	23.6	21.6
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	15.8	27.0
Maternal Mortality	-	-



TABLE II

## COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1881-1963

(Decennial Averages 1881-1960. Annual 1961-1963)

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births	
	England and Wales	Derking Urban District	England and Wales	Derking Urban District	England and Wales	Derking Urban District
1881 - 1890	32.4	26.8	19.1	14.9	142	82.5
1891 - 1900	29.9	22.1	18.2	14.4	153	92.5
1901 - 1910	27.2	21.6	15.4	14.2	128	86.5
1911 - 1920	21.8	16.5	14.3	13.2	100	70.5
1921 - 1930	18.3	16.5	12.1	13.2	72	49.0
1931 - 1940	14.9	14.4	12.2	12.2	58.7	31.0
1941 - 1950	16.9	16.8	12.3	12.7	43.1	29.2
1951 - 1960	15.8	13.7	11.6	12.3	24.8	23.1
1961	17.4	(17.0) +	12.0	(11.3) +	21.6	29.4 (11) ++
1962	18.0	(17.1)	11.9	(12.3)	21.6	15.9 (6)
1963	18.2	(15.6)	12.2	(10.5)	20.9	11.0 (4)

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

++ Bracketed figures represent number of deaths.



TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	-	-	-
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parastic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	3	3	6
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	11	1	12
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	-	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	-	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	12	27
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1	1
15. Diabetes	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	15	24	39
18. Coronary disease angina	28	20	48
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
20. Other heart disease	8	28	36
21. Other circulatory disease	8	8	16
22. Influenza	5	-	5
23. Pneumonia	6	5	11
24. Bronchitis	10	-	10
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	1	1
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	3	1	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	13	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	3
34. All other accidents	3	2	5
35. Suicide	2	1	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL	135	127	262



TABLE IV

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX

(For Tuberculosis see Table VI)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 yr & over	All Ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	
Typhoid Fever																				
Paratyphoid Fever																				
Meningococcal Infections																				
Scarlet Fever																				
Whooping Cough																				
Diphtheria																				
Erysipelas																				
Smallpox																				
Measles	2	6	38	29	43	38	89	106	12	10	2	1					186	190		376
Pneumonia																				
Polio-myelitis, Paralytic																				
Polio-myelitis, Non-Paralytic																				
Food Poisoning																				
Dysentery	1	2	2	1	1		1	4	2	4	1		1	2	1		10	19		29
Puerperal Pyrexia																				10



TABLE V

## INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN DORKING URBAN DISTRICT 1934-61

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-63)

Total	Total number of cases notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	30	0.36	0.048
1939 - 1943	12	0.12	0.022
1944 - 1948	2	0.02	-
1949 - 1953	-	-	-
1954 - 1958	-	-	-
1959 - 1963	-	-	-



TABLE VI

## NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

Age	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Dorking Urban District				Notifications of persons already notified in other areas now resident in Dorking Urban District				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE VII

## TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES 1934-63

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-58)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Primary Notifications</u>	<u>Notification Rate per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</u>
1934 - 1938	12	0.73	6	0.41
1939 - 1943	16	0.83	6	0.33
1944 - 1948	16	0.85	8	0.43
1949 - 1953	15	0.77	5	0.27
1954 - 1958	11	0.58	1	0.07
1959	9	0.43	-	-
1960	4	0.18	2	0.09
1961	7	0.32	1	0.05
1962	5	0.22	-	-
1963	2	0.22	-	-



URBAN DISTRICT OF DORKING

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1963.

Council Offices,  
Pippbrook,  
Dorking.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Dorking Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen.

For the thirtieth year I have the duty of summarising the work carried out in the district by your Public Health Inspectors.

One of these, Mr. Forrest, left the staff in April, 1963, having followed the example of his predecessor in the same post by obtaining an appointment in Africa. Despite this, however, it cannot be claimed that Dorking provides any special experience for service in that continent, for our problems are similar, with the adjustments made necessary by type and size of authority, to those of local authorities all over this country.

Fortunately, the vacancy was soon filled, and the work of the department suffered little interruption. Renewed impetus in the field of slum clearance, with the start of a new five year programme, created a greater pressure of work, as did the need for full implementation of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. In addition, looming ahead in the future, was the prospect of extra duties devolving upon the department as the result of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, an Act which, as the Minister of Labour made clear from the outset, was intended to be used, and not allowed to lapse into the category of a dead letter.

The majority of the information in the following pages has already been given to members of the Public Health Committee in reports prepared for their meetings. Nevertheless, in annual form, it provides a review of the field of activity, and may serve as a reminder of various aspects of the work of environmental hygiene.

In conclusion, as in other years, I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, Dr. Ive, and my colleagues in other departments of the Council for their continued support, help, and cooperation. Special thanks are also due to my own staff, for without their interest and enthusiasm in their work, my own task would be much more difficult.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and  
Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,  
D.ALLAN.

Chief Public Health Inspector.



## INSPECTIONS AND REINSPECTIONS

The number of visits and inspections carried out during the year is summarised as follows :-

### General Sanitation -

Water Supply	11
Drainage	334
Air Pollution	177
Fried Fish Shops	2
Farms	4
Caravans	117
Caravan Sites	49
Factories	9
Licensed Premises	10
Bakehouses	2
Workplaces	1
Swimming Pools	47
Refuse Collection - Dustbins	5
Refuse Disposal - Accumulations	20
Rats and Mice (Visits by Rodent Operator)	4,412
Wasps' Nests	233
Schools	15
Shops	126
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	845
Unsuccessful Visits	308

### Housing -

#### Under Public Health Acts:

No. of houses inspected	59
No. of re-inspections	118

#### Under Housing Acts:

No. of houses inspected	43
No. of re-inspections	202

Miscellaneous Housing Visits	230
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Improvement Grant Visits	86
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#### Filthy or Verminous Premises:

No. of houses inspected	1
No. of re-inspections	4

### Infectious Diseases -

Inquiries in cases of infectious disease	12
Visits re. disinfection	1
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	147
Food Poisoning Enquiries	1



Inspections and Reinspections - continued -

Meat and Food Inspection -

Inspection of Meat:

Visits to Slaughterhouse	542
Visits to Shops and Stalls	13
Visits to Other Premises	1

Visits to:

Butchers	28
Canteens	3
Dairies and Milk Distributors	68
Fishmongers and Poulterers	7
Food Preparing Premises	29
Grocers	118
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	6
Ice-cream Premises	27
Market Stalls	53
Restaurants	25
Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	20
Wholesalers	41
Schools	1
Licensed Premises	4
Bakeries	1

Visits in Connection with Sampling -

Milk - Bacteriological	60
Water - Bacteriological	44
Ice-cream - Bacteriological	35
Miscellaneous Samples	2
Miscellaneous Food Visits	7
Food Hygiene Visits	87
	<hr/>
	8,853
	<hr/>

NOTICES ISSUED AND ACTION TAKEN

The Notices served and the results of such action are given in their respective categories, but the total summary (excluding action taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960) is as follows :-

Preliminary -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1963.	5
Issued during the year	37
Complied with during the year	21
Statutory Action necessary	9
Outstanding on 31st December, 1963.	11
Cancelled during the year	1

Statutory -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1963.	7
Issued during the year	12
Complied with during the year	15
Outstanding on 31st December, 1963.	4



## COMPLAINTS

Four hundred and ninety-two complaints were received from the public as follows :-

Flooded cellars and basements	2
Dampness, Defective roofs, etc.	20
Defective floors and woodwork, etc.	2
Other defects - houses	13
Drainage of houses	11
Drainage of other premises	1
Rats and Mice	152
Unsound food	53
Defective dustbins	1
Nuisance from smell	8
Air Pollution	8
Ants	9
Beetles	2
Mosquitoes	1
Flies	26
Wasps' Nests	135
Miscellaneous insect pests	3
Miscellaneous	45
	<u>492</u>

## DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED ETC.

The inspection of dwelling houses, etc., and consequent action resulted in the following conditions being found and remedied.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
<u>Drainage</u> -		
Cesspools - overflowing	1	1
Drains defective	6	4
Gullies defective	3	2
<u>Inspection Chambers</u> -		
Frames and covers defective	3	-
<u>Pipes</u> -		
Rainwater pipes - new required	1	-
Rainwater pipes - defective	2	1
Waste-pipes - defective	3	2
Soil/Vent. pipes- defective	1	1
<u>Sewers</u> -		
Public sewers - choked or defective	8	8
<u>Water Closets</u> -		
Chamber (walls, roof etc.) defective	2	3
Flushing cistern - defective	2	3
Pans - defective or dirty	1	1
Seats - defective	1	1
Water supply required	1	1
Water supply pipes - defective	1	1



Defects found and remedied, etc. - continued -

<u>General defects -</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Ceilings defective	5	4
Chimneystacks defective	3	6
Chimney pots defective	1	1
Filthy and unwholesome houses	1	1
Defective eavesgutters	18	13
" fireplaces and hearths	4	3
" floors	4	2
Internal walls - plastering required	4	6
Ceilings require plastering	1	-
Roofs - defective	8	8
Skirtings defective	1	-
Stair-treads and risers defective	1	1
Steps - (external) defective	1	-
Walls - damp	14	3
Walls - brickwork defective	2	1
Windows - defective	4	3
Window frames defective	1	1
Window cills defective	-	1
Other nuisances	1	1

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING THE YEAR  
AND NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

(1) Housing Act, 1957 - Nil.

(2) <u>Public Health Act, 1936</u> -	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Other Premises</u>	<u>Dust-bins</u>
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st Jan, 1963.	3	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st Jan, 1963.	6	-	-
No. of Preliminary Notices served	36	1	-
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	20	1	-
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	1	-	-
Statutory Action necessary	9	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices served	12	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	15	-	-
Action in default	-	-	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st Dec, 1963.	9	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st Dec, 1963.	3	-	-



## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Five hundred and forty-two visits were made to the one private slaughterhouse in the district for the purpose of meat inspection.

Tables "A", "B" and "C", which summarise the numbers of animals killed and inspected, the reasons for condemnation, and the weights of carcasses and organs rejected as unfit, are set out on pages 37, 38 and 39.

There was little variation on the amount of kill as compared with the total figures for 1962 for although there was an appreciable increase in the number of cattle and swine slaughtered, this was offset by a reduction in sheep and lambs.

Despite the fact that more cattle were killed, less evidence of *Cysticercus bovis* was found than in the previous year, only twelve beasts being affected - six in the musculature of the heart, five in the head, and one in both heart and diaphragm. The incidence rate dropped to .94%, compared with 1.66% in 1962. The customary practice of forwarding all relevant information to the appropriate Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was followed.

Although the percentage of animals affected with disease (Table "A") may appear high, this is due mainly to localised conditions of the organs, particularly the liver, and the true incidence of disease was quite low.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, came into operation on the 1st October. For years prior to this, 100% of the animals killed locally had been inspected after slaughter. The new Regulations, however, specify in detail a standard procedure for inspection replacing and giving legal force to what had previously been recommendations only, in Memo 3/Meat. In addition, the Ministry, in Circular FSH9/63, asked local authorities to arrange for ante-mortem inspection wherever possible. All carcasses or parts of carcasses inspected and passed as fit for human consumption must remain in the slaughterhouse until marked.

The Regulations require that the officer making the mark should be identified. This is done by a code number with the local authority's name.

In order to be able to certify, by applying this mark, that the meat has been inspected in accordance with the Regulations, an inspector must be present throughout the whole time of slaughtering. This necessitates, in this district, the attendance of an inspector from 7 a.m. onwards, usually on at least four days a week, at the slaughterhouse.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

Five licences were issued during the year to slaughtermen who had previously held licences, and one licence was issued to an applicant subject to a condition that he should not slaughter except under the supervision of a licensed slaughterman.



# MEAT INSPECTION

Table "A"

## CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Swine	Total
Number killed	978	295	295	3534	4704	9806
Number inspected	978	295	295	3534	4704	9806
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned		2	6	10	12	30
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	137	131	9	61	832	1170
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	11.30	45.08	5.08	2.00	17.94	
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS:</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	-	-	3	-	15
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	12	-	-	-	-	12
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcasses and offals condemned was -  
4 tons. 7 cwt. 0 qtrs. 14 lbs. 0 ozs.



Table "B"

## MEAT INSPECTION - REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION

DESCRIPTION	Number Slaughtered	Other Diseases													TOTAL	
		Generalised	Localised	Abscesses	Actinomycosis and Actino-bacillosis	Bruising and Oedema	C. bovis and C. ovis	Other Cysts and Parasitic Infections	Diseases of the Liver	Injuries	Swine Erysipelas	Pericarditis	Peritonitis and Pleurisy	Septicaemia		Miscellaneous Diseases
BOVINES (excluding calves)	1273															
Whole carcasses and offal						1	1			2			10		2	2
Part carcasses				1	2		5								1	9
Heads and tongues				1			7									1
Hearts				2											3	9
Lungs				4					156				11		4	16
Livers and part livers				1									15		4	224
Kidneys								4								6
CALVES	295							1								
Whole carcasses and offal														4	2	6
Part carcasses						1									1	2
Hearts																1
Livers and part livers								1								1
Lungs													3		2	5
SHEEP	3534															
Whole carcasses and offal																
Livers and part livers								43	15	1					9	10
Hearts							3								2	60
Lungs																4
PIGS	4704			1									1		1	3
Whole carcasses and offal																
Part carcasses				1												
Heads and tongues				1						1			1	1	9	12
Hearts				5									3		5	10
Lungs																
Livers and part livers								480	2				83		50	134
Kidneys								3					57		1	133
TOTAL	9806		58		2	2	16	531	174	4	138	184		5	104	1218



## WEIGHTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

	Whole Carcass & Offal	Part Carcass	Head and Tongue	Heart	Lungs	Liver	Kidneys	TOTALS
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
(a) TUBERCULOSIS:								
Bovines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) OTHER DISEASES:								
Bovines	640	343	218½	30	149	384½	49	5270½
Calves	366	23	-	1	7	12	-	409
Pigs	1567	100	45	77	184½	1667½	9½	3650½
Sheep	314	-	-	2	3	109	-	428
(c) TOTAL WEIGHTS - ALL DISEASES:								
Bovines	640	343	218½	30	149	384½	49	5270½
Calves	366	23	-	1	7	12	-	409
Pigs	1567	100	45	77	184½	1667½	9½	3650½
Sheep	314	-	-	2	3	109	-	428
TOTALS:-	2887	466	263½	110	343½	5629½	58½	9758



(b) Meat (inspected in shops) and Other Foods -

Examination revealed that the following foodstuffs were unfit for human consumption, and they were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

	Tins	Bottles & Jars	Pkts	Weight			
				Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Ozs.
Beef	-	-	-	1	2	12	8
Pork	-	-	-	-	-	24	8
Fish	182	21	-	2	1	5	-
Offal	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Bacon & Ham	-	-	-	-	3	27	3
Tinned Ham	-	-	-	1	1	19	1
Canned Meat	-	-	-	8	2	12	14
Fats	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Cheese	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Flour	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Milk	378	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	1996	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soup	322	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preserves	13	22	-	-	-	-	-
Beverages	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Savouries	20	114	18	-	-	-	-
Fruit	983	-	2	-	-	-	-
Pickles & Sauces	6	118	-	-	-	-	-
Cream	248	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereals	225	3	3	-	-	-	-
Fruit Juice	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puddings	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cake Mix	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Sweet Confectionery	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
	4471	279	48	16	3	0	6



(c) Milk -

(i) Samples:

During the year 99 samples of milk retailed in the Urban District were taken by the Public Health Inspectors, acting as agents of the County Medical Officer for the purposes of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The results are summarised as follows :-

Pasteurised Milk

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satis:	Unsatis:	Satis:	Unsatis:
60	57	1	58	2

One of the samples of Pasteurised milk was submitted for Phosphatase Test only, being a check sample on the heat treatment efficiency of a newly-installed plant. One other sample could not be tested by the Methylene Blue Test as the atmospheric shade temperature during the pre-test storage period rose above 70°F.

The first sample to have an unsatisfactory report on the Phosphatase Test was one of three taken from different dealers but originating from the same source on the same day, the other two being satisfactory. On investigation at the plant, the temperature control chart was found to show that at one point there had been a reduction from over 161°F. to just above 160°F. for a period of two minutes only. The diversion apparatus on the plant was working satisfactorily during the milk run, but it appeared that if at any time the filler tank to the bottling machine emptied completely, there was the possibility of a very slight delay in the operation of the diversion valve.

The reason for the second phosphatase test failure was faulty operation of the diversion and forward-flow valves and automatic temperature recorder due to a broken rubber ring which was causing intermittent interference to the normal movement of the mechanism.

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satis:	Unsatis:	Satis:	Unsatis:
15	15	-	15	-



(c) Milk - Samples - Continued -

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Raw-Farm bottled)

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test	
	Satis:	Unsatis:
10	8	2

Both the samples which failed the Methylene Blue Test - a test on the keeping quality of the milk - were from the same source, a farm outside the urban area, but sold by a distributor with premises in the district. Enquiries revealed that the farmer had been away for the period during which the samples were taken, and during his absence a fault had developed in the refrigeration and cooling plant.

Subsequent samples were satisfactory.

Sterilised Milk

No. of Samples	Turbidity Test	
	Satis:	Unsatis:
15	15	-

(ii) Milk sold under Special Designation:

Dealer's licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 issued by the Surrey County Council were held by firms trading at or from premises in the Urban District, as follows :-

For the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk (pre-packed)	11
For the sale of Pasteurised Milk (pre-packed)	13
For the sale of Sterilised Milk (pre-packed)	13
Bottling licence for Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
Pasteuriser's Licence	1

(d) Ice-cream

	Samples Taken	Provisional Grade			
		I.	II.	III.	IV.
Soft Ice-cream	28	23	1	4	-
From Open can	2	2	-	-	-
Wrapped blocks	7	7	-	-	-
Total	37	32	1	4	-



FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - Sections 13 to 21  
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

1. Hygiene in connection with the sale etc., of food to the Public:

Once again there is nothing of outstanding interest to record. The continued improvement by modernisation of premises and fittings, usually initiated for purely commercial reasons in the effort to attract custom, has the desired result of also improving hygiene conditions.

By arrangement with the Surveyor's Department, we are given the opportunity of examining plans of new proposals and alterations submitted, and can thus ensure that any necessary facilities which have been overlooked are included at an early stage.

There were no legal proceedings under the Act or the Regulations during the year.

REGULATION NO.	CONTRAVENTIONS			
	Carried Forward 31.12.62.	Found	Remedied	Carried Forward 31.12.63.
5	-	1	1	-
6	-	1	1	-
8	-	1	1	-
15	2	2	3	1
19	-	1	1	-
21	-	2	1	1
23	1	4	2	3

The register of food premises now includes the following, which are classified in accordance with the main heading of goods sold (e.g. a grocer who also sells bread is classified under "grocer" only) :-

Bread and Cake shops (including premises with bakehouses)	9
Butchers	16
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	8
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	10
Grocers	50
Sweet Confectioners	23
Vegetarian Stores	1
Food Manufactories	2



1. Food Hygiene - Continued -

Catering Establishments :-

Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	30
Public Houses and Hotels	41
Office and Works Canteens	18
Private Schools and Children's Homes	7
School Canteens	12
Nursing Homes and Institutions	6
Clubs	6
Student's Hostel	1
	<u>121</u>
Total :-	<u>240</u>

2. Premises Registered under Section 16:

Manufacture of sausages .....	16
Manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food .....	18
Storage and sale of ice-cream ....	99
Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream .....	1

3. Registered under Milk and Dairies (General)  
Regulations, 1959:

The entries on the register at the end of the year may be summarised as follows :-

Number of Dairies	3
Number of Distributors with premises within the Urban District	16

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

During the year 126 visits were made for various purposes under the provisions of this Act. In addition, so far as alterations and improvements were concerned, the co-operation of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department facilitated the examination of plans submitted for such works, and enabled any points which necessitated amendment to be cleared up at that stage. No notices were served.

Following a request from the Chamber of Commerce that the Council should revoke the Order made by the Surrey County Council in 1913, which fixed Wednesday as the early closing day for the Parish of Dorking, with Saturday as the alternative, the Council served notice on the occupiers of affected businesses of their intention to revoke the Order provided they were satisfied that the occupiers of a majority of the shops affected by the Order approved the revocation. The voting papers sent out with the notices had not all been returned by the end of the year.



Shops Act - Continued -

Arts and Crafts	1
Antiques	11
Books	1
Boots and Shoes (Sales)	8
Boots and Shoes (Repairs & Accessories)	9
Bread and Cakes	9
Butchers	15
Caravan Accessories	2
Carpets	1
Children's Wear	2
China and Glass	2
Chemists	7
Coal Order Offices	3
Coffee Imports and Sales	1
Corn and Seed Merchants	2
Decorator's Sundries	3
Drapers and Haberdashers	7
Dyers and Cleaners	5
Electrical Goods, Radio & Television	8
Fancy Goods	1
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	8
Flooring Specialists	1
Florists	2
Funeral Undertakers	1
Furnishers	7
Furriers	1
Gas Appliances	1
Glass Merchant	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	10
Grocers	32
Grocers and General Stores	18
Hairdressers	20
Heating Engineers	2
Ironmongers, Hardware & Builder's Sundries	10
Jewellers	3
Launderettes	2
Leather Goods	1
Licensed Premises	39
Milk Shop	1
Motor Vehicles and Accessories	15
Music Shops	3
Newsagents and Stationers	14
Opticians	4
Outfitters	20
Pet Food Shops	1
Pet Shops	2
Photographic Goods	3
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	30
Sewing Machines	1
Sportsgoods, Cycles & Toys	3
Supermarket	1
Timber Merchant	1
Tobacco and Sweet Confectionery	10
Typewriters	1
Vegetarian Stores	1
Wine Merchants	5
Wool Shops	3
Wholesale Greengrocers	1
Wholesale Tobacconist	1



## AIR POLLUTION

Complaints were received in respect of smoke or ash nuisance caused by the persistent burning of trade refuse at five business premises.

Fortunately, by the use of inspectors' time in observation, followed by caution and advice when nuisance was seen to be occurring in each case, the practice ceased in these five instances,

All the offenders concerned said the same thing - they burned the refuse because they had difficulty in arranging for its removal to the tip, although they would have been willing to pay for trade refuse collection if such a service had been operated by the Council.

It seems rather illogical in these days that inspectors should have to expend time, which could be far better utilised, in establishing the occurrence of nuisance, and securing its remedy, when the creator of the nuisance has been practically driven to his action by lack of an alternative which the local authority is empowered to provide.

Two other complaints were in respect of domestic smoke, and investigations proved them to be unjustified and really due to unfriendly relations between neighbours.

Towards the end of the year the North Holmwood Village Association reported that at a meeting residents had made further complaints about smuts from the Brickworks, although the general opinion was that the smuts were now smaller. As the vicinity of the Brickworks had been kept under frequent routine inspection throughout the year it was possible to say that on those occasions when the wind was blowing over the houses from the direction of the Brickworks, only small dry smuts had been found. From this evidence, as well as from the state of the foliage in that vicinity the position appeared to be comparable with that found in any built-up area where domestic chimneys are in normal use.

## CARAVAN SITES

At the end of last year the issue of two site licences was still deferred pending settlement of planning considerations. One of these was dealt with in January 1963, planning permission being granted for the site in accordance with the previous existing use, and a licence was issued on the basis of conditions which had already been approved by the Public Health Committee nearly two years earlier. The other case was not settled during the year under review, for although the Minister's decision on the planning appeal by the owner was given in September, there was a difference of opinion between the owner's representatives and the Council on the interpretation of the decision, the issue being complicated by the existence of an agreement under Section 25 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947 between the owner and the Surrey County Council (as Planning Authority).

Minor modifications were agreed in respect of licence conditions for two sites.

Improvements to other existing sites continued.



## HOUSING ACTS.

### (A) SLUM CLEARANCE

#### (i) Introduction.

As in the early part of the year it was at last possible to see the end of the first five year programme submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government under Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, the time seemed appropriate for a detailed examination of the progress made, and a report was accordingly prepared for the information of the Committee. The contents of that report are included in summarised form in the following paragraphs.

The Council's proposals were submitted to the Minister in August 1955, and the formally endorsed document of approval was received in February, 1956. It was estimated at that time that 164 houses were unfit within the meaning of that section of the Housing Act which specifies the matters which are to be taken into consideration in determining unfitness, and that their demolition could be secured within five years, 149 by clearance or compulsory purchase procedure, and 15 by individual demolition orders.

#### (ii) Clearance Areas.

As preliminary work on the programme was put into effect by the detailed house to house inspections necessary to record evidence of unfitness with a view to subsequent clearance procedure, there were variations in the numbers of premises found to require attention, as compared with previous lists on which the Council based their proposals, which were, at the Minister's request, an estimate of the situation. In addition, following objections by owners against compulsory purchase orders, the Minister, after receiving his inspector's reports on public inquiries and inspections, also varied some of the figures by deleting properties from the "unfit" category.

The following summary gives the position up to mid 1963 :-

#### Number of Unfit Houses

	1. Included in original list.	2. Included in area when "declared".	3. Confirmed as unfit by Minister.	4. Demo- lished.
Cotmandene (C.A.No. 1)	20	26	25	25
Church Gardens (C.A.No. 2)	59	58	55	55



A) Slum Clearance - (ii) - Continued

	<u>(1.)</u>	<u>(2.)</u>	<u>(3.)</u>	<u>(4.)</u>
Orchard Road C.A.No. 3)	6	6	6	6
Hampstead Road C.A.No. 4)	-	4	4	4
Hampstead Road C.A.No. 5)	13	18	18	17
Warley Mow Gardens C.A.No. 6)	4	4	- *	4
Lincoln Road C.A.No. 7)	8	8	8	8
Falkland Road C.A.No. 8)	3	8	7	7
Church Cottages, Brockham Green. C.A.No. 9)	4	4	- /	- /
	<u>117</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>126</u>

\* These houses were purchased by agreement on recommendation of the Minister.

/ A compulsory purchase order has been made. The public inquiry was held in October, but the Minister's decision was not known at the end of the year.

Another point to be remembered, however, is that when the clearance areas have been dealt with by compulsory purchase orders, in some cases certain other properties have been included to enable better re-development, and, in addition, some of the houses mentioned earlier as being deleted from the unfit category by the Minister have been retained with his approval within the area of such orders. A summary of these houses is as follows :-

Fit houses included in confirmed  
Compulsory Purchase Orders.

	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.demolished</u>	<u>Not yet demolished</u>
Cotmandene	1	1	-
Church Gardens	10	5	5
Hampstead Road	6	6	-
Lincoln Road	1	1	-
Falkland Road	3	3	-
Totals:	<u>21</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>



(A) Slum Clearance - Continued

(iii) Individual unfit houses.

As has been mentioned, the proposals included an estimate of 15 houses to be dealt with by demolition procedure.

There are, of course, certain circumstances in which the local authority may make closing orders in lieu of demolition orders, and there is also provision for the acceptance by the Council of an undertaking given by the owner of a property.

The number of premises dealt with either by closing order (in respect of whole or part of a building), demolition order, or undertaking not to permit further use for human habitation, exceeded the estimated figure, being 20, plus eight other premises in respect of which formal procedure was completed, but demolition was deferred pending vacation.

(iv) Other variations on the original list.

It was possible to delete, for various reasons, several houses which were originally listed for action. Two at Westcott were vacated, sold, and the purchaser demolished them to clear the site for re-development. Two at Brockham became empty, dilapidated, and so far beyond repair as to be written off as housing units. They were purchased by the Council along with other cottages in the same area, and were demolished. Three other cottages which had become derelict were purchased by a builder with a view to clearance of their site for re-development.

Six houses were removed from the need for further consideration as they were so repaired or reconstructed as to raise them from the category of "unfit" to "fit".

(v) Summary of the position.

The total of results achieved, therefore, is as follows:-

	No. of houses demolished, awaiting demolition, or other- wise dealt with.
Clearance Areas (Part (ii) )	131
Individual Unfit Premises (Part (iii) )	28
Other variations (Part (iv) )	7
Council properties	5
	<hr/> 171 <hr/>



(A) Slum Clearance - (v) - Continued

This figure compares with the 164 submitted as the estimated target for the first five years' programme. It does not take into account the 21 fit houses included in compulsory purchase orders, as the proposals were concerned only with unfit houses, but it must be stressed that these houses played quite a considerable part in the progress of the programme, as many of their occupiers have had to be rehoused by the Council, thus adding to the delays experienced in reaching the completion of schemes - total demolition. Owing to the various delays, mainly connected with rehousing difficulties, what in theory should have taken five years to accomplish did in fact take seven.

(vi) The next stage.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 2/60, dated 27th January, 1960, called for further programmes, and indicated that there should be a continued momentum with the work of slum clearance. The Committee were informed of 124 further properties which appear to be in such a condition as to warrant action by means of clearance procedure. This figure, an estimate only, was based on internal inspection of some of the houses, experience of conditions giving rise to complaints during past years, external inspection of decaying structure in some cases, and a general knowledge of facilities available, lay-out, accommodation, and basic faults.

It may be thought that many of these houses should have been included in the earlier proposals, but the answer is that the Minister's Circular 55/54 stated "account should be taken of those houses only which are to be considered unfit within the meaning of Section 9 (i.e. of the 1954 Act) at the time the proposals are being prepared". In addition, it had also been expected, at that earlier date, that many of the houses which were then considered to be "border-line" might be repaired or improved as the result of the rent increases permitted for such work under the legislation which had been introduced. As time went on, however, it became obvious that in most cases this did not happen, and in consequence the gradual deterioration of houses which might have been saved had brought them to the point where it would be impossible to guarantee the required life even if an application for improvement grant was received.

The Council accepted the new proposal for dealing with 124 houses in the next five years, and submitted it to the Ministry in July. The endorsed copy of approval was received on the 10th September, with the expressed hope that no doubt the Council would endeavour to complete these further proposals in a shorter period than five years if at all practicable.



(A) Slum Clearance - (vi) - Continued

When the report listing the 124 properties was before the Committee, it also contained an estimate that in addition to these, approximately 210 other dwellings would need to be dealt with in subsequent programmes, unless much more realistic schemes of repairs and improvements were carried out by the owners concerned.

(vii) Progress of the second five year programme.

By the end of the year detailed inspections had been carried out and full reports prepared for submission to the Public Health Committee's meeting on the 31st December in respect of three areas -

- (a) Harrow Road West, Falkland Road,  
Falkland Gardens and Hampstead Road - 30 dwellings
- (b) St. Johns Road, Westcott - 11 dwellings
- (c) Hall Farm Cottages, Mickleham - 2 dwellings

(B) OTHER HOUSING ACTION

Unfit houses made fit :

- (a) After informal action - 22
- (b) After formal notice
  - (i) under Public Health Acts - 12
  - (ii) under Housing Acts - Nil

(C) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Last year's report dealt at some length with the two types of grant - discretionary and standard - and the conditions on which they were made. Work was completed in an increased number of houses.

	<u>No. of tenanted houses.</u>	<u>No. of owner/ occupied houses.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Discretionary grant	9	4	13
Standard grant	1	13	14



### RENT ACT, 1957.

The annual return which has to be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was completely nil for 1963, there having been neither any applications from tenants for certificates of disrepair, nor applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates previously issued.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Twelve visits of investigation and one hundred and forty-seven miscellaneous enquiries were made during the year.

Four rooms in a private house were disinfected after the vacation by a T.B. case.

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Two licences were issued during the year in respect of the sale of pet animals. Inspection revealed that conditions were satisfactory.

### PEST CONTROL

#### 1. RATS AND MICE -

The details submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of the year's work are set out overleaf. The variations on last year's figures are slight, for although the number of premises found to be infested on inspection as the result of complaints was greater, this was more than compensated for by a reduction in the number found as the result of survey.



Rats and Mice - continued -

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- Cult- ural.
	(1) Local Auth- ority	(2) Dwelling houses (inc. Coun- cil Hses	(3) All other (inc. Busi- ness Prem	(4) Total of Cols. 1, 2, & 3.	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	10	6,883	1,119	8,012	29
2. Total number of <u>properties inspected as a result of notification</u>	1	110	26	137	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common Rat { Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	85	13	98	2
Ship Rat { Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse { Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	1	25	12	38	-
3. Total number of <u>properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act</u>	5	1156	49	1210	5
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common Rat { Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	5	178	7	190	1
Ship Rat { Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse { Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	19	5	24	-
4. Total number of <u>properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)</u>	4	1403	327	1734	4

Number of such properties found to be infested by:-

Cont/over



Rats and Mice - continued -

4.	Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common Rat ( Major	-	-	-	-	-
	( Minor	-	-	-	-	-
	Ship Rat ( Major	-	-	-	-	-
	( Minor	-	-	-	-	-
	House Mouse ( Major	-	-	-	-	-
	( Minor	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	36	3952	1556	5544	44
6.	Number of infested properties (in Section II, III, & IV) treated by I.A.	6	307	37	350	3
7.	Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	17	349	50	416	6
8.	Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
	(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec.4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	55 involving 188 premises				



## Rats and Mice - Continued

Arrangements continued for regular inspection and treatment when necessary at the following premises, a charge being made in the case of business and industrial firms and Surrey County Council establishments :-

	<u>Number</u>
Provender and Seed Mills and Stores	3
Hotels	1
Schools Canteens	9
General Hospital	1
Sewage Works	3
Refuse Tips	1
Council Depot	1

## 2. INSECT PESTS -

### (a) Fleas and Bed-bugs:

No infestation of bed-bugs was found during the year, but three Council houses and one private house were treated to eradicate fleas, a total of ten rooms being involved.

### (b) Common and German Cockroaches, and other Beetles:

Infestations dealt with during the year occurred in one hotel, an old people's home, three private houses, and the Dorking General Hospital. In the latter case, which continued to be inspected and treated under an annual contract, treatment was necessary on 13 occasions, the number of room-treatments involved being 23 - again a considerable reduction on the previous year.

### (c) Red Ants (Pharaoh's Ants):

9 visits were made to an hotel, involving 18 room treatments and re-treatments. At the General Hospital 111 room treatments were carried out.

### (d) Garden Ants:

During the contract treatment at the Dorking General Hospital 32 room treatments were given. In addition, the department was called in to deal with infestations at seven private houses, three council houses, a residential school, a day nursery, and a café.



## 2. Insect Pests - Continued

### (e) Mosquitoes:

Two ponds and a stagnant stretch of stream were sprayed with larvicide to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

### (f) Wasps:

155 wasps' nests were treated and destroyed.

### (g) Widow:

Persistent infestations in the roof spaces of seven private houses and in 31 rooms of eight other houses were dealt with by the use of insecticides.

### (h) Clover Mite:

External walls of seven Council houses were sprayed.



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